NEW-YORK FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1887.

THE CZAR VERY ANGRY.

TURKEY WILL NOT HELP MAKE ANOTHER POLAND OF BULGARIA. MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS FOLLOWERS IN GOOD SPIRITS-ATTACKING THE HOUSE OF LORDS-

MR. MORLEY NOT SULKING-DISPOSING OF THE WOMEN'S JUBILEE OFFERING-MR. BLAINE AT HOMBURG. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

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LONDON, Aug. 25.—Russia's attempt to get Turkey to go shares in a military occupation of Bulgatia and the expulsion of Prince Ferdinand has come to grief. The Sultan has categorically refused to pull the Russian chestnuts out of the fire. He takes his stand on the Treaty of Berlin, which looks to joint action by the Powers. This incident proves two things: First, that Russia is really bent on getting rid of Prince Ferdinand, dreading lest he should acquire influence and popularity which may make a repetition of the kidnapping experiment dangerous; and secondly, that Russian intrigues at Constantinople have failed to secure her the authority or even the controlling influence at which M. Nelidoff has so long been aiming.

This rebuil, however, affords no guarantee for leace. The Czar according to the best accounts is hardly less angry with Prince Ferdinand than he was with Prince Alexander, and is in a mood for desperate expedients.

The fishery riots at Ostend are but a sequel to the long-continued difficulties connected with the joint fishery of the North Sea, English vessels have been involved in various troubles with Germans, French and Danes, as well as with the Belgians. There is no question but that the Belgians are wrong in the present case. They have attempted to prevent by mob violence the lawful landing of fish from English vessels, but justify it on the pretext that Ostend fishermen are obliged to pay an import duty on fish larded at English ports. This is untrue. The Beigian authorities, though slow to move, have acted with decision and dealt sharply with the rioters. Ostend is under military control, but the English smacks think it prudent to quit that port.

The prosecution of Mr. William O'Brien is treated by the Liberal press as meant to inflame Irish passions and give the Government further pretext for action against the National League. "United Ireland" to-day is all for peaceful methods. Unlike Mr. Dilion, it urges the Nationalists to keep within the law and to keep Ireland crimeless. The tone of this Irish organ is in fact more moderate than that of some English journals on the same side.

Sir William Harcourt's breezy speech yesterday at Reading reflects the confident temper of the Liberal party in general. Mr. Glad-tone's return to town has inspired his followers, who rejoice at seeing him in better health than when he quitted London. The address which he moves to-day is thought to be a skilful performance. He seizes on the weak point in the Ministerial case in asking the house to declare that no infermation has been farnished to justify the issue of the proclamation of the League.

Sir George Trevelyan's speech, which will probably be made to-morrow, is awaited with much cariosity. People want to hear how he explains his successive attitudes toward this question. But Sir George Trevelyan's speech will be aggressive, not defensive. He proposes to adduce his own experience as Chief Secretary for Ireland in detailed disproof of the alleged necessity for attacking the League.

the address against the proclamation, Mr. Gladstone slightly astonished some of his friends by Lords abolished till a scheme is ready for some other form of Second Clamber. This is a point on which he differs from Mr. Morley and many other Radicals. The House rejected the present proposal by 59 majority.

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without consulting Lord Hartington is, I believe, without foundation. Equally devoid of truth ere the Tory stories which represent Mr. John Morley as suffring in Switzerland, Mr. Morley is supposed to have been unable to bring his Home Rule views into harmony with the latest declarations of Mr. Gladstone, notably the Swansea speech, touching continued Irish representation at estminster. But Mr. Morley in fact was the first Laberal speaker to give authoritative reposition to Mr. Gladstone's real meaning on that very important matter. If his meaning still rmains in doubt, that is not Mr. Morley's fault, He has sacrificed to his chief his own strong opinions in favor of excluding the Irish from Parliament. Mr. Mosley's role has been a very different one from what this story implies. He is entitled in no small degree to the credit of Mr. Gladstane's conversion to Home Rule. It was he who gave to Mr. Gladstone's views the particular turn which took shape in the original Home Rule scheme. He was, in fact, almost the only leading Liberal whom Mr. Gladstone consulted and he retains to this day his chief's confidence. They are personally and politically on intimate terms. Such reports as the above are sheer nonsense, but Mr. Morley's place in his party and his reputation with the public make it desirable that they should be contradicted.

The Queen's decision to devote the Women's Julilee Offering to nursing sick women is generally approved, though the Queen herself is not quite satisfied. Some time since she allowed it to be understood that she would be glad f a portion of this large sum could be spent on some memento for herself. What she really wanted was a pearl necklace. It happened by an odd coincidence that a leading firm of London jewel lers had just completed a single string of pearls said to be the finest in the world. The price of this unique ornament was £13,500. But the Queen was advised that this use of the money would be unpopular. Then a hint was thrown out that the Ladies' Committee might like to subscribe an additional sum to enable this royal wish to be gratified. This, too, was found mpractical le. All idea of securing this particular ornament is now, therefore, abandoned, but something more modest may be done. Lady Strafford, the President of the Wemen's Jubilee Offering Committee, writes to "The Times" to-day proposing to take an informal plebiseite by means of letters to that journal on the question whether the Queen may not use a small part of the funds to please her own fancy.

Mr. Blaine arrived at Homburg just before the Anglo-American colony began to break up. I hear that he was looking fatigued when he came but regained his usual energy and spirits in a

day or two. He is the object of great attention. The Prince of Wales remains at Homburg another week, and perhaps longer. He may be seen daily, writes a friend, walking with some lady, often an American, and seldom twice the

ADVOCATING COMMERCIAL UNION. MONTREAL, Aug. 25.—A large audience assembled yes terday at Shefford, where the first guns were fired for commercial union. Stirring addresses were delivered by Mesers Clayes, Member of Parliament for Missis

is; Fisher, Member of Parliament for Brome; Anger,

ex-Member of Parliament for Shofford, E. P. Johnson and H. M. Rider. Mr. Fontaine, of St. Hyacinthe, made an address in French. The meeting was brought to a close with cheers for the Queen and the President. A letter was read from Erastus Wiman, in which he deploted his hability to attend the meeting.

A VISCOUNT ATTACKED BY HYDROPHOSIA.

THE DEBATE ON THE LEAGUE. MR. GLADSTONE MOVES HIS ADDRESS.

MR. BALFOUR ATTEMPTS TO DEFEND THE AR-BITRARY PROCLAMATION-REFUSING TO LAY

HIS PAPERS REFORE THE HOUSE. LONDON, Aug. 25 .- Mr. Gladstone was greeted with cheers in the House of Commons this evening when he arose to move his resolution "That a humble address be presented to the Queen, representing that the Viceroy of Ireland has proclaimed the National League a danger ous association; that no information has been furnished to Parliament to justify the proclamation, by virtue of which Her Majesty's subjects are to be rendered liable to be punished as criminals, without a judical inquiry into the nature of their acts, and that this House, in the absence of such information, prays that said proclamation shall not continue in force as to the association named and described therein."

Mr. Gladstone said that the Irish Viceroy in declaring that the League had incited to violence must have acted on information; but where was that information! The Irish chiefs had a right to demand to know the grounds on which the Government had acted. If the facts were withheld the Opposition must forthwith urge three propositions upon the House and the Government. First-That it was a slight, almost an outrage, on the dignity of Parliament to suppose that it was to discharge

such an important statutory duty without knowing the grounds. Secondly-That it reduced to utter destruction and to an absurdity the main contention that the Government advanced during the discussion of the Crimes Act, that the safeguard promised had proved a farce. He asked what was the value or meaning of a Parliamentary approval given in ignorance of the facts? Why

not follow the course taken by Wellington and Peel in 1829 regarding the Catholic League and suppress it ! Thirdly-What could the House think of information that they must thus know would not bear the light

Mr. Gladstone said that he had always contended that the Government were legislating against combinations apart from crime, and now was the time for the Govern tae Government shrank from the test and declined the regular legal action. This principle was a most dangerous and disgraceful one in any country, and especially in Ireland. Low in Ireland was still on trial. A great mistortune was that those who administer it, especially locally, were not in sympathy with the feelings of the people. The proclamation of the National League, Mr Gindstone declared, was a near approach to a declaration of war on the Irish people. The people of Ireland generally sympathized with the Leng because they believed that it had been their salvatio [Parnellite cheers.] Nobody did anything for the tenants until the League was founded. The Government were pressing Ireland very hard and it was evident toat they intended to work and act by summary jurisdiction. The

Intended to work and act by summary jurisdiction. The Government action absolutely excluded the House from anything except an absurd and perfunctory op ration in connection with the great duty devolving upon it under the statute. Their cognizance of this proclamation was reduced to a mere farce. There would be no jury, judge or resident magistrate, and no Parliament to control freinand; there would be nothing but the absolute, unmitigated, arbitrary act of the Irish Executive, which was necessarily partisan. He hoped that the Irish would continue to bear the pressure. They would not have to suffer long it was certain that they would not have to suffer long fear [cheers], but from a strong, vivid, bnoyant kope which, even at the last election, was not damaged, and which now was brighter and liveler. [Cheers.] The Irish believed that the Government's policy had not the sanction of the British Nation. [Irish cheers.] The Government's foundation was slipping from under them, and their action in reference to the prochamation of the League showed that their strength was fading. Ireland seeing this, trusted the brights Nation to full her reasonable wishes and was convinced that her expectations would not be disappointed.

Mr. Gladstone then presented his resolution amid prolonged cheers.

Mr. Ballour said that Mr. Gladsone would have been

Mr. Gladstone then presented his resonation and planning diseases.
Mr. Ballour said that Mr. Gladsone would have been water had be rested his argument on the allegation that the House was ignorant of the grounds for the proclamation, rather than on a defence of the League. The Government's difficulty was not the finding of evidence to justify the proclamation, but the selecting of it from the enormous mass of evidence they possessed. There was anticient foundation to justify the proclamation in the columns of the local newspapers without going find the Government's confidential reports. Mr. Ballour argued that when Mr. Gladstone proclaimed the Land League he did so When Mr. Parnell was imprisoned and when Parnell seed that the contract of t

documents had not been saled.

Sir William Harcourt—After the Speaker's ruling I expect that the papers will be tabled.

Mr. Baffour—I shall do nothing of the kind. My documents are of three sorts—public and confidential papers and my own notes. If the people realized the true nature of the League they would, regardless of creed nature of the League they would, regardless of creed.

nature of the League they would, recardless of creed or party, support the Government. [Ministerial cheers.] Mr. Balfour accused the Opposition through Mr. Gindstone, of making themselves apologists for, and therefore accomplices in Intimidation.

Mr. Harrington (Nationalist) commented upon the worthleasness of documents which the Government refused to table. He said it would be the duty of the League to continue to work and not to shrink from the consequences.

Learne to continue to work and not to shrink from the consequences. Mr. Buchanam (Liberal-Unionist) said that the Government's action was ill-timed. Mr. Balfour had not given a fair account of the doings of the League, which, from the most reliable data in the possession of the House, had been largely instrumental in having rents reduced in Ireland. The English people desired that the Irish difficulty be treated amicably.

T. W. Ru-sell, after remarking that Mr. Gladstone had somewhat misconstrued some of his statements, protested against the coercion of the League, but said that, having supported the Crimes bill, he could not withhold from the Government the powers they demanded.

withhold from the Government the powers they demanded.

Mr. Bradlaugh (Radical) said that boycotting was not a
peculiarly frish institution, but was invented in Engiand to externainate the frish. If the Government's
statements were true why had they not proclaimed the
League before as an association for the promotion of
crime I The country would judge the conduct of the
Government, which obtained powers ostensibly to suppress crime, but really to suppress a political organization which they dreaded.

T.P. O'Connor (Nationalist) said that the effect of the
proclamation would be to remove the partition existing
hetween the tenanty and evicting landlords. Admitting
that there had been a few cases of intimidation, the
tovernment had ample power to deal with them without
declaring the League. Intimidation had not been unusual with English trades unions. Where the League
was strong there was little trouble, but where weak
there was much trouble. In many cases branches had
been dissoived by the Central Body for boycoiting and
other actions which the League disapproved.

On motion of Sir G. O. Trevelyan the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Chamberlain was absent during the debate.

Chamberlain was absent during the debate

THE POWERS AND PRINCE FERDINAND. THE RUSSIAN METHOD OF COMPASSING THE YOUNG

RULER'S DOWNFALL St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.-Well-informed persons state that the Government does not intend to take fur ther active steps in regard to Bulgaria, but will confine itself to efforts to prevent the legalization of Prince Ferdinand's proceedings. By thus paralyzing his action the

Government expects to compass his downfail. The Journal de St. Petersbourg says the Beriin Tagbiatt's suggestion that the Powers recall their agents from Sophia is valueless unless the Powers also demand redress and a restoration of the rights violated by Prince Ferdi-nand. The only act of devotion to the Bulgarians that is left for that Frince to accomplish, says the Journal, is to quit Bulgaria forthwith.

quit Bulgaria forthwith.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Turkey has refused to assent to

Russia's proposals for cocreive action toward Bulgaria,
either in the form of occupation or by sending Artin either in the form of occupation or by sending Artin Effendi with a Russian commissioner to Bulgaria to secure the election of a new Sobranje and a new Prince. Turkey prefers to await concerted action by all the Powers parties to the Berlin treaty to hastening a quarrel with the Bulgarians. It is the general option of the leading European diplomats that Germany gave her assent to the Russian proposals for an Orioman Commission and a Russian general to settle the Bulgarian question merely to place herself in a position to be able to prevent Russia from taking any precipitate action which might again act the Balkans ablaze.

Vinnya, Aug. 25.—Diplomatic representatives here say that the statement that the Powers would recall sheir

THE LARGEST MAN IN THE WORLD DEAD LONDON, Aug. 26.-Wikelmayer, the giant, who was said to be the largest man in the world, has died in

TO PUBLISH REPORTS OF LEAGUE MEETINGS. DUBLIN, Aug. 25 .- The Nation advises all branches of

Dublin, Aug. 25.—Viscount Deneralle, who was bitten by a fox last January, has been attacked with hydro-phobia.

A WILD RUSH FOR LIFE,

THREE HUNDRED MIN. RS NARBOWLY ESCAPE

DEATH FROM DROWNING. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25,-A dispatch from Wilkesbarre says: "Three hundred men employed at No. 1 me of the Susquebanna Coal Company at Nanticoke had a narrow escape with their lives this metning. A great volume of water stored in one of the upper yeins broke through into the gangway where the men were at work. By the aid of electric marms the men all through the mine were made aware of the dauger in store for them, and a mad rush was made for the open-All succeeded in making their escape, but many of the older men and young boys were knocked down and trampled upon. Betore the last man got out the water had increased to three teet in depth in the main gangway, and some of the miners had to paddle their way out. Ninety mules perished. The loss to the company will be considerable."

THE CYCLONE STAKIS TO SEA.

FOLLOWING THE COURSE OF THE GULF STREAM-

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Signal Office reports that the cyclone heretofore reported has moved east of Hatteras and is apparently following the course of the Gulf

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25 .- The steamer Kenilworth from Port Antonio reports a hurricane ten miles west of Wat lings Isle, lasting from August 20 to 22. It did some

WATERWORKS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING. During a thunder storm on Wednesday the water tower of the waterworks at Mount Vernon, N. Y., was struck by lightning and damaged, a hole being made in the side

KALAKAUA WAS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

Chicago, Aug. 25 (Special). - William W. Hall, of Hon teen that called on King Katakana and demanded that be either abdicate or sign the new constitution. asked us to be seated, but we declined, and delivered our message standing. 'Your Majesty,' our spokesman said, 'we have a communication for you.'

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.—The Medical News of this

rate to pronounce the morbid growth in the Crown Prince's largux to be a simple wart without any cancer

COLOROW AND HIS BAND CORRALLED. URGENT CALLS FOR GOVERNOR ADAMS FROM THE

GENERAL OF BIS MILITIA.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 23. - A courier arrived at 4 o'clock this morning with the following messages ent to Governor Adams by Major Brooks:

sent to Governor Adams by State Bosses.

Major Lishe has Lohorow corralled with 100 bucks. They want to see big white man. Won't tak to cowboys. Whites want find fight, bothers must go back or have little fight. Echill has only fifty two men. This is positive. All other information on this point is fair.

F. M. HKARDON, Erigadier General.

F. M. HEALDON, Erigadier General.

Later. To Governor Abans, hencer,
Please come to Glenwood Springs immediately, even if
requires special, to uncel General r. Teel and County Commissioners Gregory and Reynolds. An emergency exists
which requires your presence there at once.

DESVER, Aug. 25.-Governor Adams, accompanied by Congressman Symes, Attorney Gene al Marsh and Wil iam Byers, left Denver this evening for Meeker, to hold a conference with Colorow. The Governor stated that his sincerely hopes to be able to induce the Indians to return to the agency and end the present trouble

GENERAL TERRY HESITATES TO USE TROOPS WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. - Adjutant General Drum has received the following telegram from General Terry dated Chiengo, August 23:

A FATAL PLUNGE INTO SAND CREEK.

ACCIDENT ON THE U ION PACIFIC-FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE PREVENTED BY AN OLD WOMAN.

DENVER, Aug. 25.-An accident occurred on an east iles east of here, tast night, resulting in the death of Engineer Masterion and the serious wounding of two or three train men. The Union Pacific and Burlington bridges across Sand Creek are almost parallel and within a few feet of each other. When the engineer of the Union Pacific train, which leaves here about thirty minutes Pacific train, which leaves here about thirty minutes annead of the Burlington train, was within a few feet of the bridge, he saw that the flood in the early part of the evening had washed the middle section away. The fireman jumped into the stream and stuck in the sand, whence he was taken half an hour later unconscious. He may die. Engineer Masterton grasped the lever and reversed his engine just as it plunged into the water. A baggare car feil on top of his body, burying it in the sand, this engine was completely covered with sand. Baggageman Breediove was badly injured by failing tranks. An old German woman living near by heard the cries of the frightened people, rushed out with a lantern and stopped the approaching express on the Burlington route within a few feet of the bridge, probably saving other lives, as the bridge of this road was also in a dangerous condition.

FIXING THE OUTPUT OF COAL. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25 (Special).—The committee ap-sointed by the anthracite producing companies to ar

yesterday and made the amount of production for Sep tember 3,250,000 tons. It is not believed that there will be any further advance in price on the first of next month. Broken and ext sizes are reported scarce and pea coal is a drug because of the sharp competition it is meeting in offundious. The coke frade is active since the resumption of work in the Connellsville region.

A FURTHER DECLINE IN CALIFORNIA WHEAT. San Francisco, Aug. 25.-There was little excitement on the Produce Exchange to-day, although prices declined an additional five cents per cental, seller 87, this norming opening as low as \$1.28, but first sales were unde at \$1.30. THE SQUADEON SAILS FOR NEWPORT.

BAR HAUBOR, Aug. 25.—The North Atlantic squadron, ousisting of United States steamers Richmond, Dolphin,

A REPRIEVE FOR THE BALTIMORE " BURKER." Baltimore, Aug. 25 (Special).—John Thomas Ross, the negro "burker," sentenced to be hanged to-morrow, has been granted by Governor Lloyd a reprieve of two weeks.

ABOUT THE COMING NOMINATIONS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SYRACUSE, Aug. 25,-Frank Hiscock stood at the cindow of his law office this morning when suddenly and he saw swarming out into the street a remarkable procession., It seemed as if the hotel had held within its depths about a thousand persons, bright-colored badges-red and blue chiefly-pinned conwere the members of a brass band, all in natty uniforms the hotel began arranging themselves in a line, as though they were the members of a regiment, and the band took its place at the head of the procession. The citizens of Syracuse who happened to be passing looked curiously at the procession.

"Who are they ?" said a prominent Democrat to an equally prominent Rpublican who was passing.
"I don't know," replied the latter. In another

moment the members of the procession revealed their mission in Syracuse by lifting in the air a large red anner, bearing upon its face in black letters the words, Prohibition is our High Ambition." There were two other banners in the line—one of blue silk inscribed "Kings County Prohibitionists," and the other of red silk with the words printed upon it, " New-York County Prohibitionists."

the Probibition State Convention, some 900 in number who had determined first to maren through several of the streets of Syracuse, and then proceed to Alhambra Rink, in which the convention was to be held. Headed by the band, playing prohibition airs, the procession marched through several of the chief streets, everywhere attracting a good deal of attention. When the procession entered the rink it was observed by all that the most nailed on boards near the speaker's platform. It bore these words: "In God We Trust." There were other strips of canvas hung to the walls of the rink bearing prohibition motioes. The platform was fringed with beautiful flowers and palms, and upon the chairman's

delegates replied, "Clinton B. Fisk," and others "John P. St. John"; but the cries of "Fisk" largely predomi-

appeared on the piatform and rapped for order. Mr. Wheeler is engaged in selling furniture in Albany on the time to pushing the Prohibition cause. The Rev. Mr. Coat, of Alleghany County, offered prayer, and then the

found to praise was its passage of the bill forbidding the sale of liquor in local option towns in quantities above ous tendency. The fact of recurrence does not militate against this view and he expresses the opinion that every recurrence of the growin can be successfully removed as it presents until, as in the history of similar cases, final eradication is accomplished.

sale of liquor in local option towns in quantities above five gallons. On the other hand, he denomined the growing representation of the conjunction of overnor Hill vetoc1 the bill passed by the Republican

When we had much it was the year following the Presidential section of less, when for the rist time in twenty five vessely see Republican party was defeated, and its briter opponent sized the acceptancy; and the change was caused by its just noble incern this state who cast their votes for pringle and left the results with God. Gentlemen, we show any to take the consequences then, and some of us for much measure and running over and we stand equally do to the same thing again and sinte the same consequences. Applicate. Not show that the interness, the animos senses, it applicate. Not show that the interness, the animos in the great stringile for free soil and evenem and spile on activities the equal of the control of the same than the visited upon the devoted men of another in the great stringile for free soil and evenem and spile on her visited when the contained the cause when marched to the poils in two and rees on that memorable day of less and voted for "God and me on in the less than two days."

venous at the memorable day of 1 set and voted for two con that memorable day of 1 set and voted for two con that memorable day of 1 set and voted for two an inative land.

In gentiemen, while our checks burn with recollection nose insulis and indegnation, we must remember also the Republican trends had great provocation from the amount. They had followed the leadorath of threely, or a great many years. Their ranks in merily been composed almost entirely of the moral, the nearly been composed almost entirely of the moral, the nearly been composed almost entirely of the moral, the nearly been composed almost entirely of the moral, the nearly been composed almost entirely of the moral, the nearly deep the second of the nearly of the transformation had been got meaning the theory resolved in 2 National Republican Convents to the resolved in 2 National Republican Convents the resolved in

Currel.

Again, they had been taught for so many years that if the tremocrats obtained power. Me great advantages secured by the War would be lost. Two years here passed away and we had those fears are groundless. Cleveland and the Democrats are in power, and we still live. The President is making a namy fight to be the President of the whole people, and not a fool for his party; and he is thus far doing fairly well. Great appliance.]

in the State would largely increase this year and argued that neither the Democratic nor the Republican party would bring about prohibition. Then, turning to the Republican Legislature, he denounced it roundly for passing the Crosby High License bill and the Vedder Liquor

Mr. Wheeler next denounced the Republican Legislature for failing to pass a second Constitutional Convention bill, after Governor Hill had vetoed one, and for passing the Ives Pool bill. He then demanded a revision of the tariff. At t e close of his speech he said:

what will be the issue presented by our opponents? The Denorates will point to the prosperous condition of the country, and with all the compacency exhibited by their predecessors in power will claim it all their predecessors in power of their Democratic Administration. The Republicans in this State will have but two issues. One will be high fleeness against Probibition. On this matter at least an exact enabled to go before the public with our fleepithican poments in a definite position. Herefore the inventor as no the emperate men as one as we can be able to the problem of the proble

THE PROHIBITION WAR-CRY.

Army of the Republic. Oh, will the time never come when this misserable political flaunting of the bloody abut will end I The south made some terrible blunders, but it sees them now, and it would not undo the results of the war if it could iferent applicate.

THE CONVENTION HEARS SOME SPEECHES DENOUNCING THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, AND ELECTS OFFICERS — SPECULATIONS

ABOUT THE COMING NOSINATIONS.

AROUT THE COMING NOSINATIONS.

But has not the Republican party at Albany stood by Crosby and Vedder bills, and does it not now and then for his not the Republican party at Albany stood by the Crosby and Vedder bills, and does it not now and them tall traperance i Oh, yes; it is a temperance party between drinks, and it makes a stagger at temperance reform. As it the Crosby and Vedder bills, the politicians in the interest of liquor-seiling nearly all tayored those bills. When you hear a rogue praising a lock be sure he knows how to pick it. A party that to-day stands before the citizens of the State of New-York as a har in regard to the Submission bill, as a party in favor of the Mandamin act, the Cantor bill, and the ives Pool bill, should be train pied under foot by every conscientious voter in the State. There is no hene at all along the lines of the old parties. Let us turn to the Prohibition party; this party is this litest in every way for the reform the times call for. Prohibition—no one misapprehends the name. Let us keep it on our banner and nait that banner to the mashead, and come weal or wee, defeat or victory, let us stand by it with the firmness of adamant until the last saloon in America goes down.

H. D. Messenger, of Madison County, and Joseph A. Bogardius, of New-York, were then chosen temporary secretaries by the convention. Dr. Funk said. "Now we will have some music," and the Silver Lake Quartette came forward to sing. The quartette consists of the Rev. C. H. Mead, Professor George E. Chambers, Professor A. A. Hopkins and Professor A. H. Lawrence. The quartette sang a song with the title of "Republicans and Democrats." The convention applicated vehemently these two verses of the song:

"Three years ago, without excuse, You heaped on us untool abuse-

You heaped on us untool abuse—
Republicans, Rescublicans,
In efficy you hung St. John:
And then you tried to scowl us down;
But don't you see we are still in town!
Republicans, Republicans.
No wonder Bisine, who lives in Mame,
Has gone to Ireland to ease his pain—
Bepublicans, Republicans,
He sees the writing on the wall,
But "its no use for him to baw!;
We'll fix him one year from this fall—
Republicans, Republicans."

Republicans, Republicans.

Rise convention then adjourned for dinner. Reassembling at 3 o'clock the delegates chose Henry Clay Bascom, the party's candidate for Governor in 1885, as permanent chairman. Mr. Bascom, or appearing on the platform was greeted with loud cheering. He thought the Prohibition cause had been abundantly set forth in preceding remarks. He had sympathies for the old parties. The Republican party was in affiliation with the dram shops, and being forced by the Prohibitionists to change position, it had landed in the slough of high license. It would not be found a pleasant place to rest in.

The New-York and Brooklyn delegates asked the con

chosen. It is given below:	
Fondies. Delegates. Alloany F F Wheeler Alloany V A Whitael Broome W H Stillwell Cattaraugus D W C Hunting- too. Cattaraugus D W C Hunting- Chautaugus E H Danforth Chemung F E Baid win Chemang F E Baid win Chemang F E Patroe Columbia J H Jones Cottland Lewis S Hayes Deleware Dr M Downing Erre Bor F Harris Franklin W J-hort Franklin W J-hort Greene A J Hunney Greene A J Hunney Greene G H Penifoll Horm ton Horause Rev W A Fena Jefferson J D Huntington J W W Cole King S C J Wheeler	Counties, Designates, New-York, Not-chosen Ningara, ET Chester needs, Solomon Housle Onordaya, Drb. T. Rumford Ontario, J. J. Hawkins Drange, J. J. Hawkins, C. D. Wilson, P. Hawkins, C. D. Wilson, P. Hawkins, C. D. Wilson, P. Hammer, C. D. Wilson, P. Hammer, C. D. Wilson, P. Hammer, C. D. Wilson, Reasse-leef, H. C. Bascom, Richmond, S. B. Riddle, Rockland, G. H. Hick, St. Lawvence, J. B. Baker, Saratoga, F. B. Ward, Schenertady, G. M. Muler, Schoharie, M. S. Wilson, Seneca, R. L. Smith, Stenion, J. Baldwin, Seneca, R. L. Smith, Stenion, J. Baldwin, Suffolk, J. H. Young, Smilivan, H. W. McKoom, Toga, W. F. Hert, K. Tompkins, Rev. E. K. Warde, Uster, John R. Huat, Warren, Alexander, Dean Washington, R. Wiley Rico, Wayne, D. F. Russell, Wostchester, J. H. Sceper, Vates, O. F. Ingoldsby, Vates, C. J. F. Ingoldsby, Pates, S. D. F. Ingoldsby, Pates, S. D. F. Ingoldsby, Pates, P. L. School, P. Markey, P. Leeper, Vates, O. F. Ingoldsby, P. Vates, D. P. Russell, Workelester, J. H. Sceper, Vates, O. F. Ingoldsby, P. Leeper, P. Leeper, P. Vates, D. P. F. Ingoldsby, P. Vates, D. P. F. Leeper, Vates, D. P. F. Rose, P. Vates, D. P. F. Ingoldsby, P. Vates, D. P. F. Ingoldsby, P. Vates, D. P. P. Leeper, P. Vates, D. P. F. Ingoldsby, P. Vates, D. P. P. Leeper, P. Vates, D. P. F. Ingoldsby, P. Vates, D. P. Rose, P. Vates, D. P. F. Rose, P. Vates, D. P. F. Ingoldsby, P. Vates, D. P. P. Leeper, P. Vates, D. P. P. Leeper, P. Vates, D. P. P. Leeper, P. Vates, D. P.
Montgomery. J S Brenson The convention then adjou	

The convention then adjourned until to-morrow.

Dr. D. W. C. Huntington, a Methodist minister, of Olean, is mentioned for Secretary of State. The New-York and Brookity delegates favor the nomination of General C. T. Christensen, of Drexel, Morran & Co., of New-York, for that office. The Onondaga and Cortland, Cennty delegates are pledged to the support of the C. B. Hitchcock, a rich carriage manufacturer, of Cortland, for Controller. The New-York delegates suggest the nomination of Charles H. Manierre, of New-York, son of expole of Commissioner Benjamin F. Manierre, for Attorner-General. The Brooklyn men are pressing W. W. Smith, a banker, of New-York for State Treasurer. Late to-night the list of candidates was extended by the addition of the name of Homer Rheubottom, of Weedsport, for Controller; S. W. Mason, of Chautanqua, for Attorner-General, and John E. Graves, of Ulsier, for State Engineer. Dr. I. K. Funk declines the nomination for Secretary of State.

F. F. Wheeler has been re-elected chairman of the State Committee.

ing," and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Smith, a colored dele-Topinion, Mr. Wheeler conveniently for got that gate from Franklin County. The Committee on Creden-

eitizen and his total abstinence proclivities. No ot names were offered, and Captain Irish was nomina

by acclamation.

Candulates Chase and Irish were introduced, and each in a few words thanked the delegates for the honors conferred. They said they had no idea of being elected, but realized the fact that some persons must lead the fight for the grant principles of the Prohibition party. Chairman Wolfe renewed his onslaught on the Pensylvania Railroad, the Associated Press and the press in general, the last of which he said is muzzled by the power of monopoly and the whiskey ring.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

OGDENSBURG, Aug. 25 (Special).—The Republican convention of the I id Assembly District of St. Lawerence County was held at Stockholm Station to-day. H. Flaherty, of Massena, was nominated for member of H. Flauerty, of Massens, was nominated for member of Assembly. He has been for seven years a prominent member of the Board of Supervisors, and is a substantial business man. The delegates to the State Convention are, E. A. Werrett, M. H. Flaherty, William Bradford, G. L. Eastman and H. J. Sandford.

ACRURN, Aug. 25.-The United Labor Party of the Ist Assembly District of Cayuga County held a convention last evening, at which John P. Mosher was nominated for member of Assembly. The convention indorsed the platform and nominations made at Syracuse.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—The white Star line steamer John J. Seay was burned to the water's edge on the Coosa River last night. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$6,500.

JUDGE POTTER IS FOR SHARP, HE DECIDES AT LAST TO GIVE THE OLD

MAN A STAY. URPRISE AT THE DECISION HERE-ASS STANT DISTRICT-ATTORNEY SEMPLE DENOUNCES

IT BOLDLY-SHARP RECEIVES THE

NEWS WITHOUT THE SLIGHT-

Judge Potter has rendered his decision in the Sharp case; it was received by the clerk of the Supreme Court here yesterday. The decision is favorable to the prisoner. In consequence of erroneous rulings which he says Judge Barrett made during the trial, Judge Potter orders that the sentence of Sharp be not executed until the General Term, to whom an appeal was made, has passed upon the case. General Term will not convene until October. Until it either reaffirms or reverses the decision of the lower court, Sharp will remain in his present quarters at Ludlow Street Jail unless, indeed, some Supreme Court

The news of the decision caused much surprise and a good deal of comment not at all favorable to the judge who rendered it. Especially was this true at the District-Attorney's office, where Judge Potter's action was openly denounced by one of Mr. Martine's assistants and representatives. A comparison between the treatment received by Sharp and that meted out to "Boodler" O'Neil, who was sent to Sing Sing pending an appeal of his case, was made by many who have watched the course of the ex-Allermen's trials.

Judge admits him to bail, application for which

will doubtless be made by his counsel at once.

Naturally Sharp's lawyers felt highly elated, though they endeavored to conceal their exultation as much as possible. Bourke Cockran read THE TRIBUNE bulletin about the decision early in the day,... A smile of intense satisfaction stole over his expressive face and with the look of man whose fondest hopes had been realized, he started across City Hall Park to the District-Attorney's office, but mither Mr. Martine nor Mr. Nicoll was there to witness the joy of the defendant's counsel.

W. H. Clark, of Cockran & Clark, conveyed to Jacob Sharp the news of the stay. It was contained in a letter. Mr. Sharp glanced it over, appeared to be unmoved, and hanged the missive to Mrs. Sharp, who sat near Mr. Sharps cot with a look or anxiety on her race. She read the communication slowly and carefully, and as the full import of the matter dawned upon her, exclaimed as the tears came into her eyes:

"Thank God."

"Thank God,"

This was the most marked manifestation attending the receipt of the news. Albert Stickney called carly in the day on Mr. Sharp, but at that time he was not aware of Justice Potter's decision. Mr. Sharp remained throughout the day in the same state of health as had characterized him the day before. Dr. Loemis, who caned in the afternoon, said that his patient appeared undisturbed by the news. Sharp pussed the day rechning on his couch. He is nervous and feverish, yet he bears up well, take it all in all.

ish, yet he bears up well, take it all in all.

W. Bourke Cockean was particularly elated over
Justice Potier's decision. As he emerged from the Court House he was approached on the subject.
of the decision with the expression;
"So you have won, ch?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Cockran, "and we ought

Tes, repred Mr. Cockran, and we ought to have won." He expressed himself, naturally, as well pleased with the decision and hurried away. What the next step will be on the part of Mr. Sharp's lawyers was not learned yest-rang with the definiteness which warrants prophecy. There is no doubt, however, that an application for the admission of the prisoner to bail will be used. When this will be done is still a matter. is no doubt, however, that an application for the admission of the prisoner to bail will be made. When this will be done is still a matter for speculation. Messrs, Stickney, Cockran, Par-sons and Fullerton have yet to consider that point. Before what Justice of the Supreme Court the application will be made is still a matter for the future to determine, as Mr. Sharp's lawyers are silent on that point.

The news of the decision reached the District Attorney's office early and seemed to cause con-

Attorney's office early and seemed to cause considerable surprise. Mr. Martine is at Scabright and Mr. Nicoli is at Bar Harbor, but Assistant

cock, a rich carriage manufacturer, of Cortland, for Controller. In New-York delegates suggest the nomination of Charles H. Manierre, of New-York, son of expolee Commissioner Bedjamin F. Manierre, for Attorney General. The Brooklyn men are pressing W. W. Smith, a banker, of New-York, for State Treasurer. Late to-night the list of candidates was extended by the addition of the name of Homer Rheubottom, of Weedsport of Controller: S. W. Mason, of Chantauqua, for Attorney-General, and Join E. Graves, of Ulster, for State Treasurer. In I. K. Funk declines the nomination for Secretary of State.

PROHIBITION NOMINEES AT HARRISEURG. HARRISEURG, Penn., Aug. 25.—The second day's session of the Prohibition State Convention was opened with the sharing of the hymn. "A Better Day is Committee."

PROHIBITION NOMINEES AT HARRISEURG. HARRISEURG delegates in altendance, representing fifty-four counties.

The convention then proceeded with the nomination of a State ticket.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of York, Tot Judge of the Supreme Court, James Black, of Y

AN OUTLINE OF THE DECISION. SHARP, THE JUDGE SAYS, WAS FORCED TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIMSELF-ACCOMPLICES. The decision of Judge Poster covers seventeen closely

written pages of foelscap paper. After stating the nature of the motion which he is called upon to decide and dwelling upon the necessity of examining closely the record of the proceedings in the case, he says: the record of the proceedings in the case, he says:

Having become impressed with the clear conviction that the trid coart tell into an error in the admission of some of the evidence ofered by the prosecution, and that for those errors the appellate court must grant the defendant a new trial. I have not, therefore, examined the evidence any further than it had some relation to the objections and exceptions to the evidence received upon the trial, and the charge and I am quite free to say that the charge and I am quite free to say that the charge is remarkably clear, fair and faultiess, except in presenting for the consideration of the jury those portions of the evidence which, I think, were erroneously received upon the trial. In my open in incompetent evidence was received upon the trial in these trapects:

The testimony given by the defendant before the Bailmad Committee of the Senato, authorized and directed to investigate the means and methods used to obtain the consent of the local authorities to construct the Broadway Surface Railford.

Althous.

(2) The fact of the absence of persons charged in the indictment with the defendant with the crime of bribery and their
sojourn is Canadas the excuse of their non-production as
witnesses against the defendant by the prosecution.

(3) The opinion of supposition of the witness Miller as to
the motive or purpose of De Lacy when he handed Miller the

for member of Assembly. The convention Indorsed the platform and nominations mude at Syracuse.

YANKEE SEAMEN VINDICATED.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE WRECK OF THE MERITMACK—CANADIAN MALICIOUSNESS.**

BOSTON, Aug. 25 (Special).—When the Iron steamship Merrimack, of the Boston and Halifax Line, was wrecked on Little Hope island, off Nova Sectia, on July 10, marrimack, of the Boston and Halifax Line, was wrecked on Little Hope island, off Nova Sectia, on July 10, marrimack, of the Boston and Halifax Line, was wrecked on Little Hope island, off Nova Sectia, on July 10, marrimack, of the Boston and Halifax Line, was wrecked on Little Hope island, off Nova Sectia, on July 10, marrimack, of the Boston and Halifax Line, was wrecked on Little Hope island, off Nova Sectia, on July 10, marrimack, of the Boston and Halifax Line, was wrecked on Little Hope island, off Nova Sectia, on July 10, marrimack, of the Boston of the Iron steamship Merrimack, of the Boston of the Iron steamship Merrimack, of the Boston of the Iron steamship Merrimack, and Insubordination and cowardies on the part of lease American, telegraphed the same of the Iron steamship Merrimack. The United States Steamboat Inspectors at this port have investigated the loss of the steamer. Their report have investigated the loss of the steamer. Their report have investigated the loss of the steamer. Their report have investigated the loss of the steamer. Their report have investigated the loss of the steamer. Their report have investigated the loss of the steamer. Their report have investigated the loss of the steamer. Their report have investigated the loss of the steamer. Their report have investigated the loss of the steamer of the Nova Secola pilot, Joseph Reyno ds, who falled to makey illumination of the Iron Secondary Williams and the Nova Secola pilot, Joseph Reyno ds, who falled to makey illumination of the Iron Secondary Williams and the Nova Secola pilot, Joseph Reyno ds, who falled to makey illumination and convention of the Iron Secondary William

In support of his opinion Justice Potter cites several